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## REHEARSAL.

1. Mr. Hoadly's Principles wou'd Diffolve all Relations among Men. 2. St. Paul Contradicts in Terms Mr. Hoadly's Exposition of his Words.

3. St. Peter comes in to Support the Doctrin of St. Paul against Mr. Hoadly.

4. And our Bl. Saviour in a very Flagrant Instance.

any before him

5. His Sufferings are an Example to Us as to Passive Obedience.

6. Mr. Hoadly thinks that Kings bear the Sword of the People, which St. Paul calls the Sword of God.

7. The great Commendations of Mr. Hoadly's work, and the General Infection of the People by it, is the Reason why I have Undertaken him.

## SATURDAY, June 5. 1708.

F Mr. Hoadly be a Mar-(1.) Country-man. ried Man, you gave him derstand, when he wou'd make a Failure in Duty, a Forseiture of Authority.

But, Mafter, the same might be shew'd in other Instances, as of Father and Son; Master and Servant; as well as 'twixt Prince and People. For the Reason carries all through, and as you fay, this Principle wou'd destroy all Relations of Men in the World, and turn as all again into that Chaos of the Independent State of Nature, which Whiges have fancy'd, and wou'd make the Original of Government !

(2.) Rehearfal. If St. Paul meant, that Obedience was due to Rulers only while they were good, and acted according to Law, how came he to blame himself for speaking Difrespectively to the High Priest for Commanding him to be Smitten contrary to the Law? xxiii. 3. And apply'd to that unjust Ruler the Command Exed. xxii. 28. Thou fhalt not

revile the Gods, nor curse (or speak evil of, as St. Paul words it) the Ruler of thy People.

Country-m. Here is a direct Answer in Terms to Mr. Hoadly. He says we ought to refift a Ruler, it he Commands any thing contrary to the Law: St. Paul fays, We ought not fo much as speak evil of Him, tho' commanding contrary to the Law.

(3.) Rehearf. How will Mr. Hoadly folve those other Texts of St. Peter, of submitting not only to the Good and Gentle, but also to the Froward. That if we are buffeted for our Faults. Froward. That if we are buffesed for our Faules (4.) Rebewf. Our Bl. Saviour told Pilm, and take it patiently, what Glory is it? But That the Power he had over Him was giff, when we do well, and suffer for it, we take ven him from Above. Did he Mean from

it Patiently, this is acceptable with God. Can it be acceptable with God to take these Wrongs patiently from wicked Rulers, if, as Mr. Hoadly says, we ought in Conscience to Resist them, and Sin if we do not? Was not Christianity a good Work? And did not the Heathen Emperors in St. Paul's time perfective this good Work, and were a Terror to it? What did he then mean by saying the Ru-What did he then mean by saying the Ru-lers are not a Terror to good Works? Was it what they then were? Or was it what they Ought to be and what was incumbent upon their Office? And the worst Rulers are a Ter-ror to many Evil works, and encourage ma-ny Good Works, and St. Paul says of them, They who Resist them shall Receive to themselves Damnation? But Mr. Hoadly says, that St. Paul meant, They who Resist them not (when they can) shall Receive to themselves Damnation. A good Commentator! For he makes those Subjects which do not Resist them to be Partakers of their Wickedness, and Answerable for their Persecution, in not Resist that and Passing the poor Persels from fifting it, and Rescuing the poor People from Under it, whenever it is in their Power. For that such Rulers have no Authority from God, but from the Devil!

Country-m, St. Paul fays, These Higher Powers are the Ordinance of God. Not To, says Mr. Hoadly, but of the Devil.

Rebearl. He meant of the People! Whose Ordinance he thinks all Kings are.
Country-m. And do's he Call the Feople the Devil? His own Dear Original of Government !

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the Devil? Or was Pilat Exercising his Power Justly, when he was Passing Sentence upon Christ, whom he had Declar'd to be Innocent, even according to the Ro-man Law? And Christ was Able to have Resisted, He cou'd have had more than twelve Legions of Angels to have Defended Him. But He Suffer'd as an Example to Us that But He Suffer'd as an Example to the should follow His Steps, in not Reviling again when we are Reviled, nor to Threaten when we Suffer, but to Commit our selves to Tudaeth Righteously; even the' we Him who Judgeth Righteously; even the we were as Innocent as He was, who did no Sin, neither was Guile found in His Mouth.

(5.) Country-m. This of Christ's Suffering as an Example to Us, is of Great Consideration. For the Common Answer to His not Refisting was, That He came to Fulfil the work of our Redemption, which cou'd not be without His Suffering, and therefore that He wou'd not Resist the Powers that Condemn'd Him. But this cou'd be no Example to Us, if this was the only Confide ration, Nor can we follow His Sups in this. And the Apostle applying it to our Suffering Patienly tho' Wrongfully, under a Lawful Authority; And Christ Himself owning that Authority which Condemn'd Him to be from Above, Detects with a Sun-beam that Senfeless as well as Wicked Interpretation Mr. Hoadly gives of the Words of St. Paul.

(6.) Rebears. St. Paul fays, That the King beareth the Sword of God, to Execute Vengeance (which belongeth only to God)
upon him that doth Evil. But Mr. Hoadly thinks it is the Sword of the People that the King bears, and that all his Authority is derived from them, and consequently for-feitable to them, and the King accountable to them! And that they have ordain'd two other Powers or Estates to be Co-Ordinate with Him, and as a Restraint or Ballance upon Him, with Power to Coerce him if he does amis. And that the People may, nay Ought to Coerce him and them too, if they do not right. And that the People are the proper Judges And that the People are the proper Judges over both King and Parliament. Every one of the People. This brings it to Mr. Hoadly himself. And then as I said, he may Dethrene any King or Queen and fill the Throne with Himself, if he can get it, or put his Wife there, or who Else he Pleases.

(7.) Country-m. You make his Principles very Ridiculous. And yet it is the very same he has been Preaching to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to Judges and Juries at Affices, and Prints them to Poison the Narion, and dispose them to Rebellion. And I have heard his Performance herein mightily Commended, and faid to be Unanswerable, and that he

has Unived the Knot as to Government better . than any before him, and given a Fair and Clear Exposition of the xiii to the Romans, so that ther remains now no Doubt or Difficulty at all, as to the Original Power of the People, and that the Liberty and Property of the Subject is truly Stated and fully Secured by him; As likewise the Right of the So. veraiguity, and its due Limits.

Rehears. For all these Reasons I have un-

dertaken him. And to fave the unthinking Part of the People from his Infellion, who are not capable of long and elaborate Dif courses. But will understand plain Sense

familiarly express'd and Short.

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